

This should not take long in coming, for the book as a whole is excellent, both as regards fact and treatment, and serves admirably as an introduction to most of the theoretical and practical aspects of modern genetical science.

J. S. HUXLEY.

**Downey, June E.** *The Will-Temperament and its Testing.* George Harrap & Co. London, 1923. Pp. 340. Price 7s. 6d. net.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of this book is taken up with a summary of various classifications of temperaments, some of them along physiological lines like that of Berman, which makes temperament depend on the endocrine glands, some clinical like that of Rosanoff, whose classification depends on psychotic types like mania and melancholia, some more psychological like the 'explosive' and 'obstructed' types of James, and the 'extroverted' and 'introverted' types of Jung.

Temperament according to Dr. Downey is to be understood as "a relatively permanent disposition"; and Will as "the dynamic pattern of the individual." By "will-temperament" is therefore understood the relatively permanent dynamic pattern of the individual.

To test people along these lines is in contrast to the ordinary 'intelligence' tests which Downey regards as too narrow, a fact well illustrated in the case of Capt. X, who in twenty different scale tests was set down as 'the poorest man I ever knew,' but who as a fact was a good all-round man and a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. Even if our tests are made with a view to "getting on in the world" (which most of them seem to have in mind) we need to bear in mind that Will is often more important than intelligence, and character than talent. Dr. Downey does well to emphasize the importance of studying and testing the Will, and the corresponding temperaments, which depend upon characteristics of Will.

The dynamic pattern is studied under such phases as (1) Speed and fluidity of reaction, (2) Forcefulness and decisiveness, (3) Carefulness and persistence. The results of the tests are presented in the form of a graph called the Will Profile, which follows the phases above mentioned.

By graphs Dr. Downey is able to delineate such characters as this—a rural teacher who was excessively "slow in movement, complete lack of flexibility together with excessive impulsiveness and failure of inhibition." Obviously, if such tests as these can be established, they will be of great service, more indeed than the "intelligence" tests, in determining, amongst other things, the suitability of an individual for a special vocation.

One very important question suggests itself, namely, whether these temperaments, e.g. the impulsive one mentioned, do in fact correspond to other classifications like that of Berman's endocrine gland temperament. Dr. Downey says that the slow, deliberate, careful type suggests Berman's ante-pituitary type. But what we should like to know is whether the persons found to possess a slow, deliberate temperament by the Downey tests are of a heavily built, big-boned type, described by Berman as possessing such a temperament. If this were found to be the case, extremely strong confirma-

tion both of Downey and of Berman would be presented. In other words it would be interesting to know if the big boned people were found to be slow according to the Downey tests, and whether the short thick-set hairy type of man and woman were found to be impulsive by these same tests.

One difficulty we foresee is how to distinguish in the testing the temperament which is innate, from disposition due to environmental conditions. A child naturally impulsive in temperament may have this considerably toned down by his early training into greater deliberation. The psycho-pathologist meets with cases every day of people whose neurotic symptoms are due to the fact that they do violence to their temperaments. An impulsive child who is compelled to become nice and sweet may later suffer from obsessions. Which of these natures—the 'impulsive' or the 'sweet' is going to show itself in the tests—and which is its *true* personality?

J. A. HADFIELD.

**Freud, Sigmund.** *Collected Papers, Vol. I.* The Hogarth Press, 1924. Pp. 359. Authorised English translation.

IN his editorial to the above, Dr. Ernest Jones says: "It is unfortunate that the English speaking public should for years have had access only to what may be called the superstructure of Professor Freud's work—while the basis of it remained buried in a foreign tongue. This remark does not seem particularly applicable to the present volume most of its contents have for long been available in English since their publication in the 'Nervous and Mental Monograph Series,' and are familiar to all seriously engaged in the study of neuroses. The interest of the book is mainly historical and its appeal will be rather to the professional psychoanalyst than to the general reader. To the latter, probably desirous of obtaining a concise statement of the current views of the psychoanalytic school, its value is lessened by the limitation of its field and also by the fact that the views expressed are not only reiterated in the manner inevitable in such a collection but have undergone profound modification since their original publication.

The present volume consists of two unequal parts, firstly of a collection of those papers published between 1893 and 1905 in which Freud set forth his then novel views on the specific relation of the neuroses to anomalies in the sexual life and secondly of that polemic entitled "The History of the Psychoanalytic Movement" published in 1914 containing a counter attack upon his critics and particularly upon those who having previously been whole hearted adherents had by that date in varying measure diverged from him. The original publication of the latter document revealed a curious limitation in matters of taste somewhat analogous to that so naively displayed in the "Traumdeutung" where Freud recounts his controversy with the servant of a patient about his habit of spitting on her stairs. This item of autobiography has been freely used by those desirous of disparagement, and the wisdom of republication of this so called history may well be questioned if the repute of Freud among others than blind adherents is a point meriting consideration. To the devout Freudian desiring to imagine the probable effect of this production on